

The undersigned have formed a partnership, to be known as the STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, for the purpose of publishing a paper in Austin, Texas, to be called the "DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN," and transact such business as belongs to a publishing company.

ANTHONY DEFFENBAUGH,
JOHN S. MOWEN,
ERNEST C. MURPHY,
CHARLES H. DEFFENBAUGH,
AUSTIN, July 20, 1871.

"S. M. PETERGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 27 Park Row, New York, are herewith authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements, subscriptions, etc., for the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN."

"GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 14 Park Row, New York, are herewith authorized to receive and receipt for advertisements, subscriptions, etc., for the DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN."

AUSTIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871.

Mr. Connelly's gin house, a few miles below San Marcos, was consumed by fire on the 12th. A considerable amount of cotton was also burned. Loss, about \$17,000.

"The Republican party must purge itself of the vipers in office who are preying upon its vitality. Republicans and those others must draw 'bread and butter' from Republican coffers.—State Journal."

So we suppose by this work of excommunication is about to commence. We propose as the first victim, J. P. Newcomb, who not only preyed upon the vitals of the Radical party during the late canvass, but even gutted it.

Saturday, in caucus, the Governor threatened to resign unless he was sustained in his declaration of martial law. This threat was not made in earnest, but Davis presumed it would whip such men as Plumley, Flingan and others into his measures without another word. What his next dodge will be we are not prepared to say. They are certainly having lively times in Radical quarters.

To Correspondents.

We are always happy to receive that which our space will permit us to publish, and we invite our friends to send Mr. Plumley's short as possible, and time taking subject—politics, tending to evil, commerce, agriculture, or any other interesting subject.

We have a number of communications now lying in our drawer, which have failed to publish in consequence of their great length. Shorter pieces will make the place, command more attention, and will be read.

Point. The *Evans*, a reputedly accurate, astute lawyer, and a subtle orator.

He has been called to aid him in the passage of the militia and police laws, the enabling act, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the many other tyrannical laws and acts which have been forced through the Legislature under the supervision of E. J. Davis, and emanating from him in person, are all nothing more than adjuncts to that power for its more secure establishment.

But in the canvass national questions were not admitted. State issues alone were attacked and defended by the contestants, and the result shows the condemnation in which the Davis administration is held. And yet it was contended, that the people supported him; and let us add, that had the judgment passed upon the Radical party of Texas been postponed until even today, it would have been more decided still.

The Radical party is far, far weaker, now than then, and its fate, as it justly deserves, is annihilation.

Radical Recupescence. The less a decaying mass of corruption is stirred the longer it lasts, and the less offensive it becomes. The Radicalism now proposed reorganization, with the hope that they may gain by the measure; but the people have placed their determined hand against this abomination, and can never be lured into its folds by false promises. Radicalism is dying in Texas. The people have felt its vile touch, and recoiled with horror from it, nor will Texas permit themselves to be ruled by this minority longer than the next general election. Radicalism has cramped the industry of the State, has ruined our finances, has disregarded all the rules and rights, which were guaranteed us by our Constitution, and left us nothing but the former shell of a government.

Call your Convention, Messrs. Tracy, Newcomb and Davis, and reorganize if you can, before the last faint hope of sweet morsels for your hungry palates are gone. Clasp and sweat, wriggle and writhe in this your last agonizing moment, but in spite of all you will be forever consigned to the hatred and contempt of the good people of Texas. They have condemned Radicalism, and as its exponents too they will consign it to the dark recesses of the future.

The Journal says: "We feel confident the slight reverse the Republican party of Texas is called upon to anticipate, will teach lessons which will prevent the repetition of a similar occurrence in the next general State election."

"Party tactics must be slightly changed; thorough and complete organization must be effected, and the entire power and patronage of the administration must be exerted to ensure the party against defeat."

Now, we cannot but express our admiration for this open expression of the mouthpieces of the Davis administration. They had a "slight reverse"—true; and a lesson is taught, which will cause them to prepare safeguards for the future, which will insure the party against defeat. These safeguards mean a corruption of the ballot box; and the entire power of the administration "is to be used in relieving honest men, who have accidentally gotten into office, and by their position are enabled to exclude villainy from many places. This system was commenced just before the late election, and we suppose Governor Davis thought he had the thing quite right. However, the most consummate scoundrels sometime fail in the selection of confidential friends and are betrayed; but the official Journal says this must not be so another time.

Radical Treachery. A call is published for a convention of the Radical party for the purpose of patching up their rotten platform, and fixing it so as to bear the weight of another election. The propositions look tolerable well in black and white, but no one knows the depth of villainy, which has been, or will be at the bottom of this measure. The fact is, they have failed in the villainous attempt to carry the State in the interests of the Radical party, and though the people have declared at the late election by a majority of twenty-five or thirty thousand that the State is Democratic, they now propose to make an attempt through hypocritical language and false promises to reorganise with a little more influence—trickery, however, is what they mean. The ballot box affair must be arranged so that no matter what majorities are cast against them the Radical candidate will receive the election certificate. We suppose it is proposed to start on a new plan; clean out officers of all who are scrupulous in the least degree and fill their places with "vipers" who will prey upon the vitals of the people. Remember it has been said that "Republicans, and none others, must draw bread and butter from Republican coffers."

If you want your neighbors to "know about you," give a party and don't invite the folks who live next door.

What the Election Proves.

We have gained a great and decisive victory. Texas has declared to the world, that she is democratic by a vote of from twenty-five to thirty thousand majority, and yet even she has not shown her great strength. We declare that Texas is to day Democratic by forty thousand majority, and when the people are called upon at the next election to cast their vote, we confidently expect such a result. And yet the Legislature is composed two-thirds of Republicans! How this element got its position is well known. It was the same work which declared E. J. Davis the elected Governor of the State, when Gen. Hamilton really received the majority. It was the same fraudulent principle, which is now lending its help to the great discredit of the administration and the Republican party, to suppress again the freedom of the ballot, that ground work of American, republican institutions.

The conflict has been conducted purely upon State issues; national questions have not been added to the exciting questions of the contest. Had they been, and we were to calculate results by the plain rule of addition, our majority should have been greater. Yet this is not the point.

We wish to call attention to the fact, that the fight has been made alone upon questions bearing upon the Davis administration. It has been nothing more than an expression of the governed, the very people who are now being lorded over by a Radical Governor and Legislature, and whose voice is now clearly proved as not being expressed through them.

It has been asserted by the Radical party, that the Davis administration met with the hearty approval of a large majority of the citizens of this State, and upon this issue, and none other, was the contest decided. The Radical candidates, especially Mr. Degener, attempted to make a dodge from these issues, knowing themselves that they were not tenable with safety; and their fears have realized.

Yet after all, the measures of the Davis administration are only a prototype of President Grant's. His disposition, from the first, has been to concentrate a power within himself greater than any other; to clothe himself with a magnitude, which would be in itself the government, and to effect this end governors have been called in to aid him. The passage of the militia and police laws, the enabling act, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the many other tyrannical laws and acts which have been forced through the Legislature under the supervision of E. J. Davis, and emanating from him in person, are all nothing more than adjuncts to that power for its more secure establishment.

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Congressional Elections, October, 1871.

County.	Giddings.	Clark.	Stevenson.
Austin	26	22	22
Brewster	1,233	1,050	1,050
Brewster	22	22	22
Barstow	829	478	478
Falls	932	960	960
Fort Bend	345	1,207	1,207
Frederick	777	777	777
Galveston	1,693	394	329
Grimes	1,621	2,073	2,073
Harris	194	169	169
Leon	1,103	1,103	1,103
Madison	429	151	151
Matagorda	1,570	1,182	1,182
Millam	677	677	677
Nacogdoches	83	83	83
Nassau	1,373	1,144	1,144
Robertson	720	848	848
Walker	720	848	848
Washington	2,609	2,609	2,609
Wharton	85	85	85
Total	13,132	13,069	13,069

Giddings' majority... 3,134

The following are the returns from the Second District so far as received:

County.	Conner.	Ryan.
Collins	509	167
Dallas	1,072	340
Denton	828	76
Ellis	828	243
Fannin	988	467
Grayson	1,150	439
Johnson	645	5
Kaufman	735	146
Tarrant	644	84
Total	8,017	1,087

Conner's majority... 6,930

With 17 equities to bear from, which will increase the majority to 9,000 or 10,000.

The Last Radical Caucus.

On Saturday evening the Radicals held a caucus, which proved to be a very stormy affair. Three resolutions were introduced in support of the proclamation of martial law in Limestone county, all of which were tabled. Mr. Plumley became the victim of party lash from such men as Ochiltree, Slaughter and others, and the crowning event of the meeting was the threat of Gov. Davis to resign unless his course was sustained. This was a novel way to whip the members of the party into the measures of the administration, but failed most signally.

Plumley, who has been an abolitionist for twenty years, and always a consistent Republican, was violently attacked by a fraud on the Republican party, in the shape of one Ochiltree, who, in his awkward attempt to adjust the ivory of his masters, reminds one of a hog in harness. After an able and caustic speech, Plumley withdrew from the caucus. He was defended by Web. Flingan, Harn, and many others with a great deal of warmth, and a split in the party seemed imminent and immediate.

At this juncture Governor Davis came to the rescue, and made an appeal to the caucus not to read Plumley out; that it would result in the entire overthrow of the party to continue reading him out; his advice was to read no more out, but gather some in. He advised the calling of a convention at the earliest day possible.

It is admitted by them, that their present platform only takes cognizance of past issues, and that these are beyond the domain of discussion now. Reorganization is needed for the future, and hence, as a last resort in this hour of emergency, a convention is called to reorganize. The fact is the Radical party is on its last legs, and nothing can save it.

"The Union is not to be understood as denouncing any good and well-meaning Democrat. There are a few such who deserve commendation, and the more so because they preserve a clear record notwithstanding the very bad company they keep. Now have we any objection to such men getting into office, but their party is a dishonest one, and we do not, and as long as we can help it, will not allow it to get into power. We believe it would be disastrous to the country in every way."—(Houston Union).

We suppose the Union, in penning the above, considered it a fine morsel to bite at. But there is not a Democrat in Texas, who would leave the strong and upright party to which he belongs to dabble in the dirty affairs of Radicalism. On the other hand, strong evidence is being displayed in the Radical ranks to desert the rotten party, and get safely on the side of majorities. Such bait as the above will not be nibbled at; it only excites disgust for such a man as Tracy, and say allowances must be made to conscientious Democrats.

No one objects to have his wife addressed in writing as "Dear Madam," but let the same individual presume to say "Dear Mrs. Smith," while Mr. Smith is within ear-shot, and if there is not a demonstration of some kind it will only be because Mr. Smith does not feel quite equal to the emergency.

A young man says that there may have been such a thing as real love in olden times, but that now the notion is entirely obsolete; and if you ask a young lady now-a-days to show you her love, she immediately wants to know how large that "dot" is.

The Revolution has discovered that women who live in seclusion, with none but women for their associates, never realize the ideal of womanly nature. In the convent, says the Revolution, woman shrivels and bleaches out into a soft, selfish, sniping, prayer-making automaton.

New York clergymen are reaping a harvest in marriage fees, there now being more than a hundred weddings a week in that city. Alarmed at the absence of young men at the wedding places, the belles have rushed home and named the day with great enthusiasm.

Two little girls were heard one morning engaged in a dispute as to what their "mother could do." The dispute was ended by the youngest child saying: "Well, there's one thing my mother can do that yours can't—my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once."

Maxim for young Scotchmen who are fond of dancing—"Youth must have its Fling."

Testimony of Geo. L. Hammeken in the Groesbeck Affair.

Personally appeared before me, Matthew Hopkins, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas, at Austin, George L. Hammeken, to me well known, who deposed and said, that he is a native of the city of New York, of sixty years of age, that he was temporarily residing in the town of Springfield, Limestone county, on Saturday the 30th of September last.

That about 9 P. M. of that day, whilst at the residence of and conversing with his attorney L. J. Farrar, Esq., Captain Richardson of the State Guard, and partner of the commercial firm of Griggs & Richardson, entered, and informed them that he had just arrived from Groesbeck, where the citizens were much excited on account of the murder of a Mr. Applewhite, an auctioneer, who was father of a family, and very popular in that community; that some of the negro police had first sought a quarrel, and then basely assassinated him. Captain Richardson also stated that very serious disturbances were apprehended.

As the Captain observed that he was not personally acquainted with the new Sheriff, Mr. Young, whom I had several times met at the tavern kept by Doctor Huston, I offered to accompany and introduce him, so that proper legal steps might at once be taken to prevent disorder in Groesbeck.

We found that Mr. Young was not at the tavern, and were directed to the Court House. The deputy Sheriff, Mr. Newton, came down stairs, and as Mr. Young had been somewhat indisposed for several days, Mr. Newton determined to go to Groesbeck in his stead at once.

Next morning, Sunday, 1st October, Captain Richardson and his Company, headed by the Registrar Mr. Bonner, and the Sheriff, Mr. Young, went over to Groesbeck, and returned about mid-day. Shortly after, Mr. Young, with a pistol in his belt, entered the house of Mr. Smith, from whom I rent a room, and asked Mrs. Smith if she could prepare dinner for fifty men, and said to me, "Doctor Huston will prepare dinner for fifty, and I want dinner for fifty more."

Sometime after dinner, I observed another body of armed men, and on asking who they were, was told that it was a company from Groesbeck, who had come to assist the Sheriff and State Guard, if necessary, to apprehend the murderers who were protected by the police, and by a large armed force of negroes.

Not long after, the negro police, leaving the main body of their auxiliaries outside the town, entered Springfield, formed in line in front of the Court House, and surrendered two prisoners to the Sheriff, and shortly after the posse of Groesbeck returned quietly and in good order to their homes.

George L. Hammeken further deposed and said, that he was at Springfield recently, during the four days' election, and never has witnessed a more orderly and quiet election. That on the first day he was told by one of his Republican friends that probably the negroes would be intimidated and not come in to vote. That he employs as his coachman a freedman called Felix Davey. That he urged Felix several times during those four days to go and vote, and observed to said Felix, "I do not care for whom you vote, but it is your duty and your privilege so to do;" that he also remarked to Felix, if he was afraid, he himself would accompany him to the polls; that Felix laughed, and said he was not afraid, and that he reminded the deponent that many days previous he had observed he thought he would not vote this time. And deponent further deposed and said, that he told said freedman, Felix, to state to all of his color, that Captain Richardson had said to him, the deponent, that if any people of color wished to vote, he would have them properly escorted to and from the polls; that the State Guard had been placed under the orders of the Sheriff, both to preserve order at the elections, and to prevent any renewal of the agitation caused by the unhappy occurrence of last Saturday. And deponent further deposed and said, that during the election, he asked several freedmen who were in town moving about freely and unconcernedly, if they had voted, and when they answered him in the negative, he asked them "Why?" They shrugged their shoulders and smiled. And deponent affirms that, although he will not mention names, but that he solemnly swears and declares that two of the persons, who he has every reason to believe, have been most instrumental in endeavoring to have martial law proclaimed in Limestone county, not long ago, stated to him in substance, if not in these exact words, "that they had a spite against this community, and would have revenge."

He also further states, that after the prisoners were safely lodged in jail, he has not observed the slightest tendency to violence or disorder, either in Springfield, Groesbeck, or in any other part of the county; nor during the election did he witness any provocation, or hear of anything like insult or violence to any one; and that his free and unfettered mind, in that case, was not in favor of the election, because a letter from Sheriff Young to Senator Ford, and another letter from their Representative, David Medlock, to a citizen of Springfield, had been read to them; which letters were justly qualified by them as an unnecessary mixture of politics with removing the county seat to Groesbeck, against their known wishes on the subject.

Geo. L. HAMMEKEN.
Sworn and subscribed before me, MATTHEW HOPKINS, Clerk, etc.

An Iowa girl cut up a rattlesnake with a cleaver, and didn't faint until she had got through.

Wisconsin girls hire out to gather apples, and climb the trees as well as a man, and much more gracefully.

A Western editor says that he intends to wait his rival round next week, and would do it at once if he had time.

Prostitution of Office.

For the Democratic State mass.

The New Orleans papers publish telegrams sent Gov. Davis from that city, which reveal the infamous fraud and turpitude of his quarantine order. His "Fraudulency" edict debarred from the privilege of voting perhaps as many as a thousand or fifteen hundred Texans, who were hurrying home to give democratic votes. The despatches show that he had unquestionable evidence that there was no epidemic at New Orleans, at the date of his quarantine order of September 27th, and that by the 29th he had such an accumulation of evidence to the same effect, as ought to have made the determined scoundrel quake to disregard it.

The following is clipped from the N. O. Republican:

"Dr. T. G. Heard, the author of the following despatch, who is now in the city, is one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians of Galveston.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 150, Canal street, New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1871.

"Dr. S. M. Welch, Galv. Texas: Have been two days in the city. Visited the Charity Hospital to-day; found only one case of yellow fever; only five others in the city—all recovering. Have never seen New Orleans more healthy. My personal and professional opinion is, that, admitting the contagiousness of the disease, there is no occasion for quarantine. Please publish."

T. J. HEARD, M. D.
The subjoined despatch was sent Wednesday morning to Dr. Peete: NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27, '71. Dr. Peete, Galveston:

Two cases of fever have occurred since the twenty-first, in the Fourth District. Total sick in the Fourth District, five, all recovering.

The case from Robin street is recovering. All other cases prove mere rumors.

E. B. WHITE, M. D., Pres't Board of Health.

This despatch was reported the same evening, at six o'clock, to the Governor of Texas.

At the same date Dr. Peete, though advising against it, was ordered by his "Fraudulency" to enforce strict quarantine against New Orleans and Berwick's Bay, and so telegraphed to New Orleans. Earlier in the same day, however, warning had been sent to certain parties in N. O. that quarantine would be declared before night, and at once several steamers, laden with stores for Galveston, were hurried off, before the publication of the order. This information, it was charged in N. O., was confined to a ring, embracing the business house of a near relative of E. J. Davis at Galveston. The criminal complexity of his fraudulency in this nefarious speculation upon the suffering public, strongly challenges belief.

On the 28th, the following despatches were sent to Davis. The N. O. Republican again furnishes the data.

"MEETING AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. The largest meeting ever known of the merchants of New Orleans, was held last night, the 28th of September, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Common street, to take into consideration the action of the Government of Texas in instituting a quarantine between New Orleans and Galveston."

The following letter from prominent physicians was then read, amid profound attention:

ORLEANS INFIRMARY, 1 Sept. 28, 1871.

Gentlemen.—In reply to your communication of this date, we beg leave to say that we have, for several weeks past, been cognizant of rumors to the effect that yellow fever exists in New Orleans. For obvious reasons, we have taken especial pains to investigate the subject, and we can, in all candor, aver that neither of us has seen any thing approaching the disease; that we have not encountered a physician who has seen a case; and that we have no good and valid reason to believe there is a case in the city. Indeed, the health of New Orleans this season, and at the present time, is remarkable.

Very respectfully,
D. WARREN BRICKELL,
SAMUEL CHOPIN,
C. BEARD,
J. JACKSON BRUNS,
D. C. HOLLIDAY.

"Governor Warmoth at once sent the following despatch to Governor Davis: NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, '71. To Gov. Davis, Austin:

There are but five cases of yellow fever in the city, and but three deaths in ten days. None of the cases are considered dangerous, and there is no fear of the spread of the disease. The quarantine now enforced seriously impedes commerce, and many persons of your State now in the city are greatly inconvenienced by it."

H. C. WARMOTH.
"Collector Casey also telegraphed to Governor Davis as follows: To Governor Davis, Austin:

There are only two reported cases of fever here. The city was never in a healthier condition. I have my family, unacquainted here, and would not keep them in the city an hour did I deem it dangerous.

I learn that passengers prevented from reaching Texas by the steamers are preparing to go overland. They can reach your State in three days; hence, why stop them by sea? Mobile, in hourly communication with us, has placed no restriction on us.

I obtain this information from public and private sources, after careful inquiry.

Many of our oldest and best physicians deny the existence of any yellow fever. Also, they hold that not a single case has appeared this season.

JAMES F. CASEY, Collector of New Orleans.

"Dr. White, president of the Board of Health, accompanied the delegation of merchants yesterday morning to the Governor's office, and stated to the Governor that he had personally seen every case of 'fever' in the city, and was satisfied, there would be no further mortality or any spread of the disease. He considered the alarm about fever here, at Galveston, or elsewhere, as premature and without any just cause."

On the same day was sent the following: "NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, '71. To His Excellency E. J. Davis, Austin, Texas: The undersigned, en route for Texas, after careful investigation, find the city of New Orleans more than usually healthy. Most certainly yellow fever is not epidemic here. We respectfully request that your quarantine order be revoked."

Signed by W. P. Hurley, Shreveport, La.; E. Lyon, Richmond, Texas; D. K. Long, Louis C. Wise, Bastrop; R. A. Vance, Texas; John H. Warren, R. Gellhorn, Gonzales; R. W. Chandler, J. T. Chandler; G. R. Freeman, Austin, Texas; William Crooks, T. J. Heard, M. D., Hal L. Rountree, Galveston; and about twenty others.

When on the 7th October the election was over, and the speculation of his relative and friends at Galveston realized, the quarantine was raised. But this capital move of his "Fraudulency" had already robbed the Texans delayed beyond the Gulf, or forced to seek unusual or more expensive routes home, of not less perhaps than \$100,000, besides the incalculable privilege of voting. During the ten days of quarantine, many hundreds of Texans remained in New Orleans, ready material for the fever if it was there; and the fact that on the last day the Board of Health reported the city entirely free from yellow fever, is positive proof that the quarantine was without just cause, and but another example of unblushing corruption in high places.

ONE OF THE ROBBED.

Remarks of Mr. Sansom. The remarks of Mr. Sansom of Williamson, in the Taxpayers' Convention, on the fourth resolution of the committee of twenty-one, which is as follows: That in the event the recommendations of this Convention should be disregarded by the Governor and Legislature, and no measures of relief to the people be adopted, and no early day be fixed for an election and assemblage of the Legislature, the committee appointed by the President of the Convention shall prepare a memorial, which shall be presented from the committee, through our delegate in Congress, to the authorities of the General Government, praying that the people of Texas may be protected in the right guaranteed by the Constitution of the State in the election of members of the Legislature, under a just apportionment, as well as an election of State and county officers; and that said committee shall be fully authorized to present such facts and evidence as will tend to secure the great object in view.

MR. PRESIDENT: I regret the necessity which impels me to vote against any part of the report of the committee.

I regret that the committee have seen fit to report this resolution; and I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not desire to elicit discussion by the few words which duty to myself and my constituents prompts me to utter.

The resolution contemplates the nonexistence of one of the co-ordinate branches of the State government, and in such event proposes an appeal to Congress, under that clause of the federal Constitution which guarantees to every State a republican form of government.

It has always been, and is now, my deliberate conviction, that whenever civil government in a State becomes, from any cause, disorganized, there is no power outside of the State to organize it. In the qualified electors of the State alone, resides the power to set in motion and control civil government in the State. So long as the State government has the form of a republic, no matter whether those who fill the offices represent or misrepresent the wishes of the people, or whether the offices be filled at all, there can be no power in